Azure Identity and Access Management tasks

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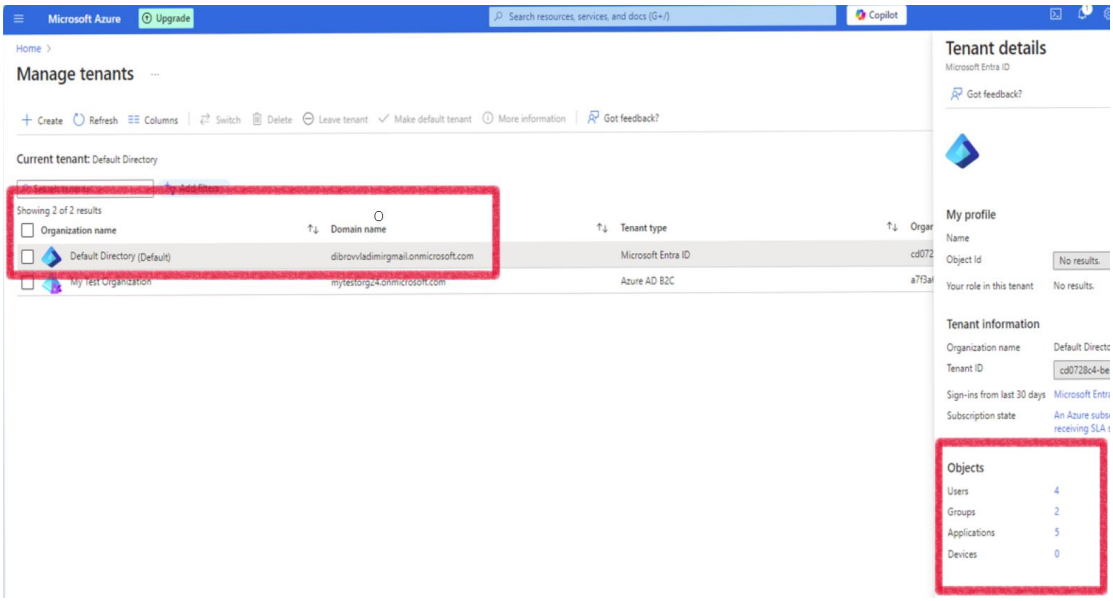
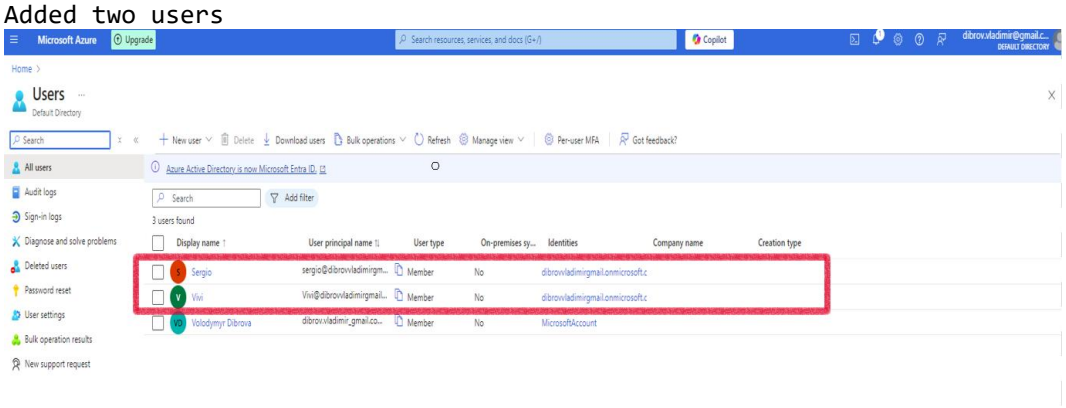
Practical Task 1: Introduction to Microsoft Entra ID
Create a basic Microsoft Entra ID setup for an organization to manage identity and access.
Requirements:
1. Create a new Microsoft Entra ID tenant.
2.
2. Add at least two users to the directory.
3. Create two groups named **Developers** and **Admins**.
4. Assign the users to appropriate groups.
5. Assign the **Global Reader** role to the **Admins** group.
6. Assign the **Application Developer** role to the **Developers** group.
7. Verify that the role assignments function as expected for both groups.

Actions Taken:

- Used Default Microsoft Entra ID instead of creating a new tenant due to issues with phone number registration.

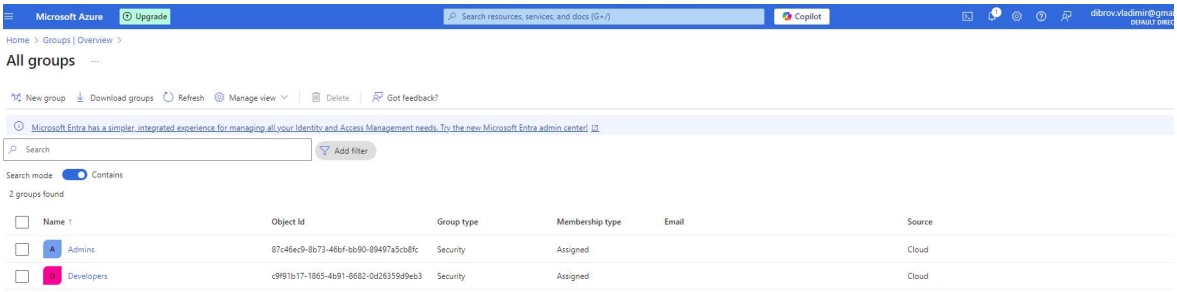


- Added two users



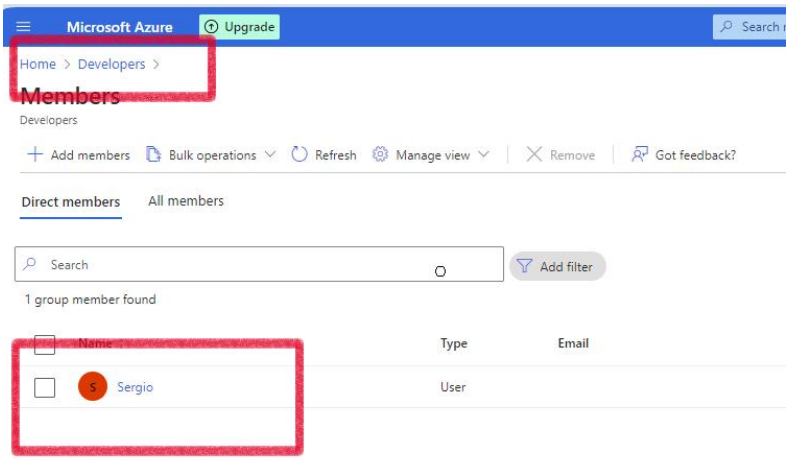
- Created two groups:

1. **Developers**
2. **Admins**

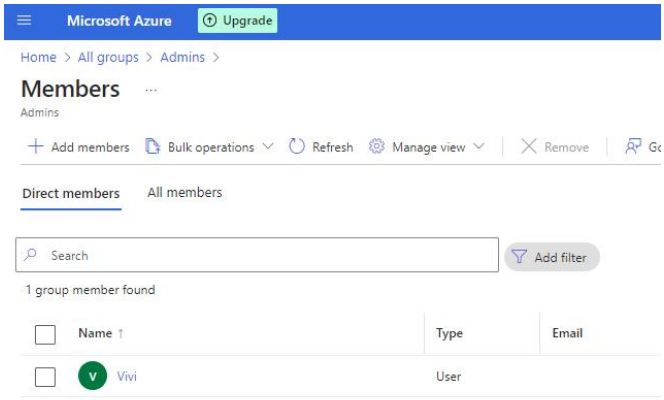


- Assigned users to the appropriate groups:

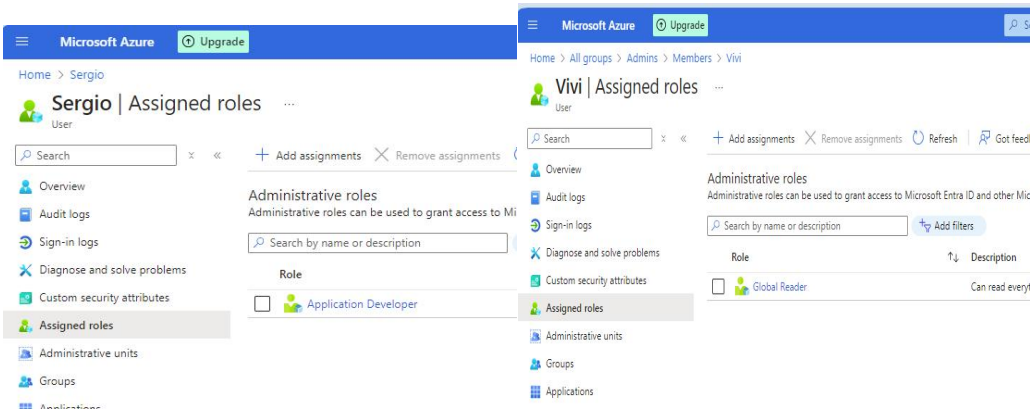
1. Developers: Sergio



2. Admins: Vivi

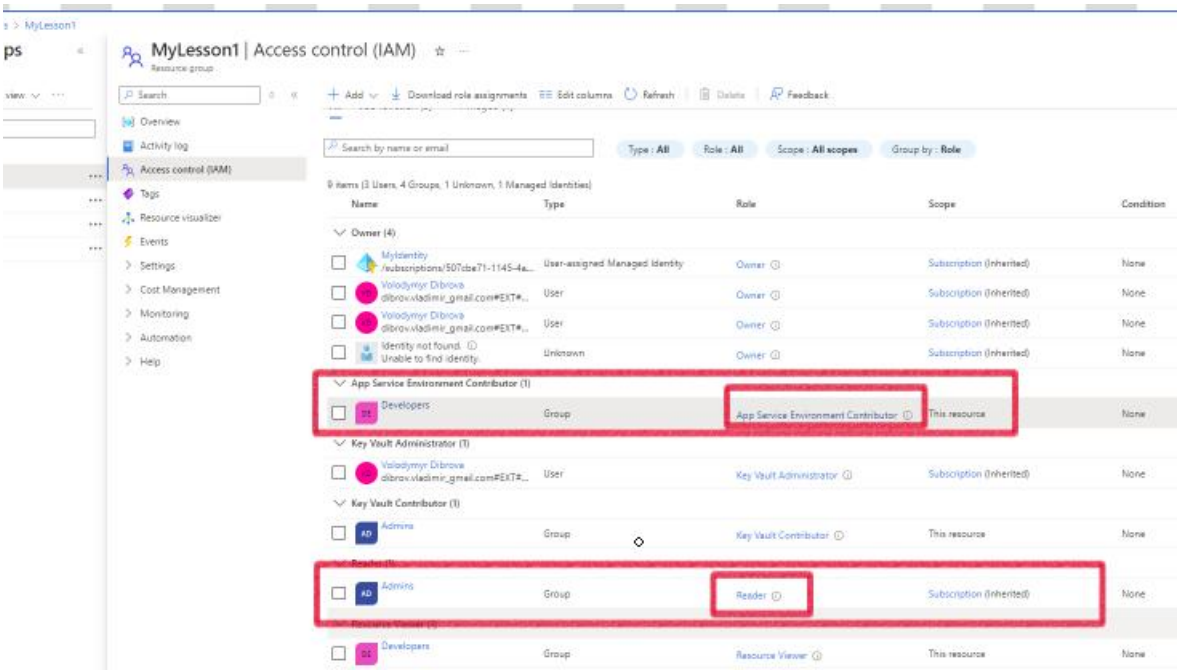


- Assigned roles:
- **The first version**



- **The second version:**

1. **Reader** role was assigned to the Admins group instead of the **Global Reader** role
2. **App Service Environment Contributor** role was assigned to the Developers group instead of the **Application Developer** role.



Verified test(Try to create a new resource by user Vivi)

Implementation Highlights:

- Using Default Entra ID allowed bypassing registration restrictions and successfully completing the task.

Practical Task 2: Enabling Single Sign-On (SSO) and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

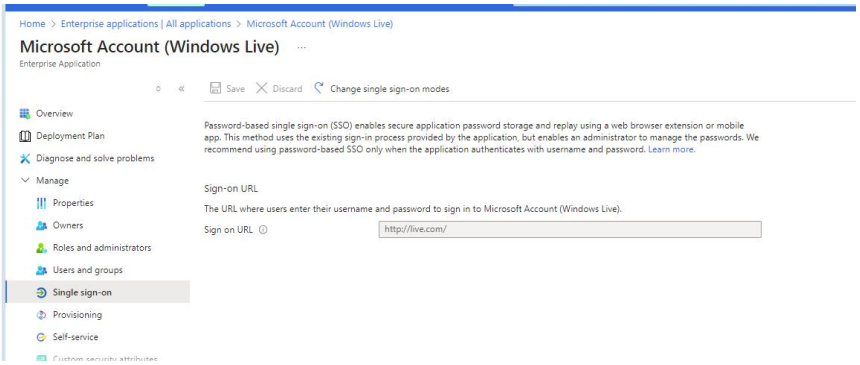
Configure Single Sign-On (SSO) and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for users in a Microsoft Entra ID
directory to enhance identity and access security.

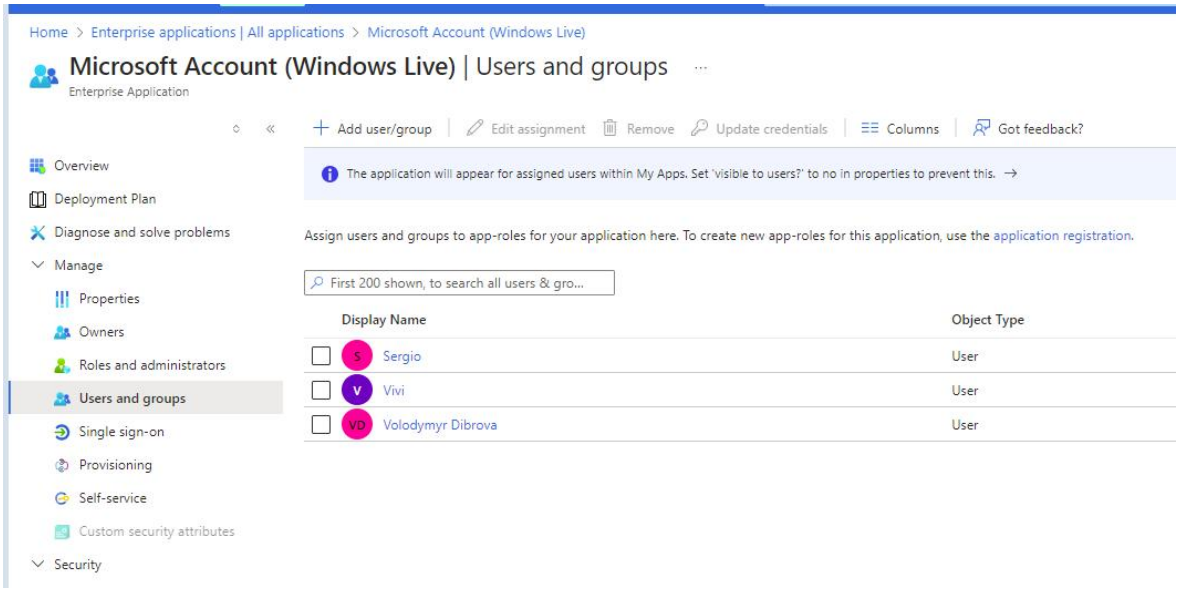
Requirements:

1. Enable Single Sign-On (SSO) for your Microsoft Entra ID tenant.
2. Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all users in the directory.
3. Configure conditional access policies to require MFA for high-risk sign-ins.
4. Verify that SSO and MFA settings are correctly applied for the users.

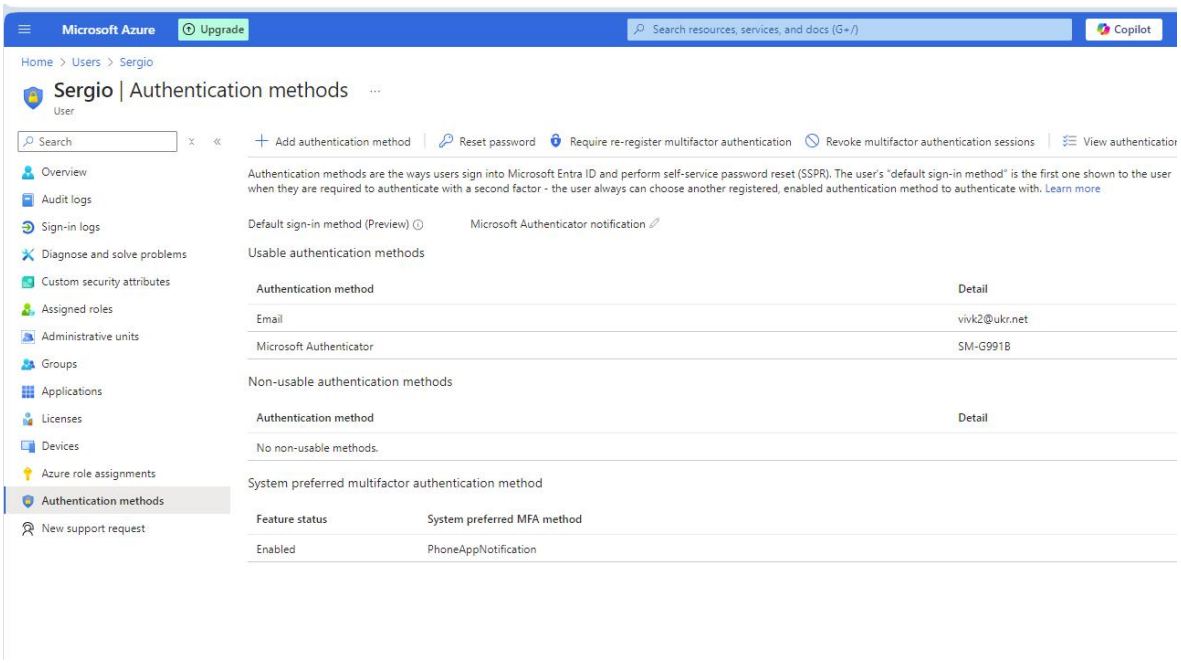
Actions Taken:

1. **Single Sign-On (SSO)** by **Password-based** was successfully enabled for Microsoft Entra ID.





2. **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)** was activated for all users in the directory.



Configure conditional access policies to require MFA for high-risk sign-ins.

> **Due to registration limitations for a Premium P2 license (mobile phone number issue), the configuration was performed manually without Premium P2**

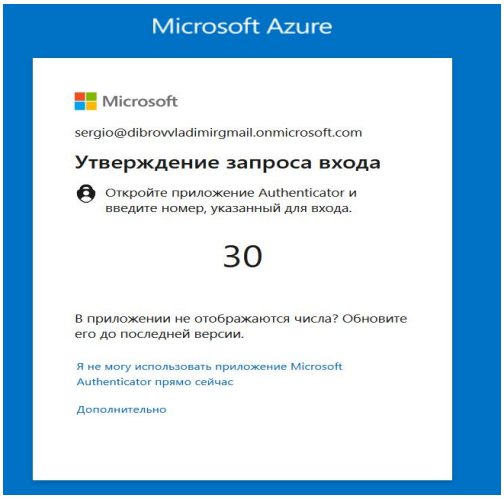
· Configured **MFA status as Enabled** for all users in the directory.
· Navigated to **Azure Active Directory > Security > Conditional Access > Named Locations** to define trusted IP addresses (currently unavailable).
· Ensured MFA is configured for each application individually to enhance security for high-risk sign-ins.
· Used **Subscriptions > Access Control (IAM) > Add Role Assignment** to assign roles requiring MFA for the necessary resources.

Results:

- Achieved a manual setup approximating **high-risk sign-in** scenarios through customized configurations.
- Secured access with **SSO and MFA** functioning effectively.

3. Verification completed:

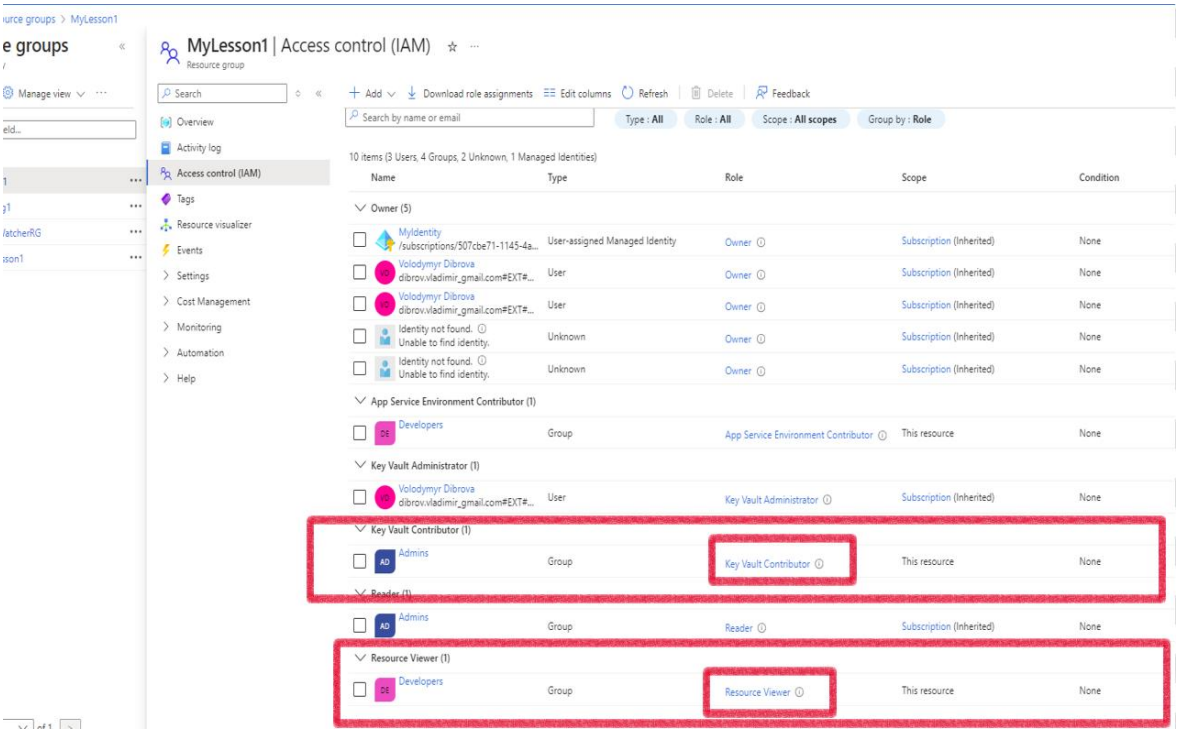
    1. SSO and MFA are functioning as expected, enhancing access security.



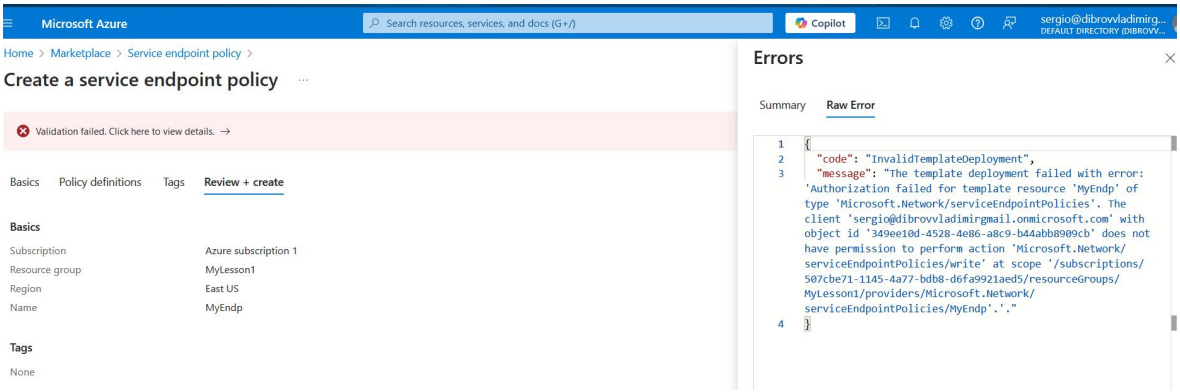
Practical Task 3: Implementing Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
Implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Azure to manage access to resources based on roles and
ensure fine-grained access management.
Requirements:
1. Create a custom role named **Resource Viewer** with read-only permissions for a specific resource
group.
2. Assign the **Resource Viewer** role to the **Developers** group created earlier.
3. Assign the built-in **Contributor** role to the **Admins** group for the same resource group.
4. Verify that members of the **Developers** group have only read access and members of the **Admins**
group have full access to the resource group.

Actions Taken:

1. Created a **custom role Resource Viewer** with read-only permissions for a specific resource group.
2. Assigned the **Resource Viewer** role to the **Developers** group created earlier.
3. Assigned the built-in **Contributor** role to the **Admins** group for the same resource group.



4. Verified access:
    1. Members of the **Developers(Sergio)** group have read-only access.
    2. Members of the **Admins** group have full access to the resource group.



Results:

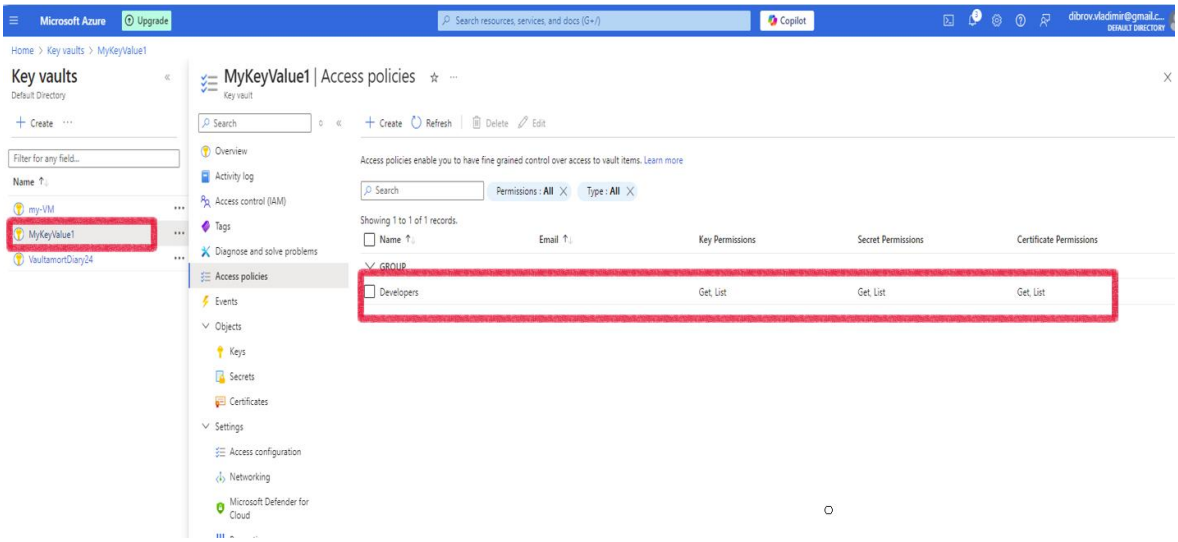
- Successfully configured **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)** to manage resource access based on predefined roles.

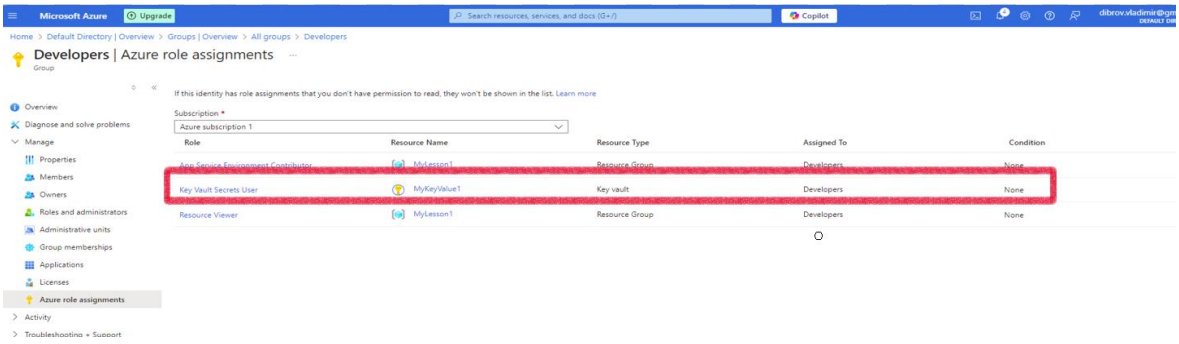
Practical Task 4: Securing Sensitive Information with Azure Key Vault
Set up Azure Key Vault to securely store and manage sensitive information such as keys, secrets, and certificates.
Requirements:
1. Create a new Azure Key Vault in your subscription.
2. Add a secret to the Key Vault (e.g., a database connection string).
3. Set access policies to grant the **Application Developer** role (assigned to the **Developers** group)

permission to retrieve secrets from the Key Vault.
4. Verify that only members of the **Developers** group can access the stored secret.

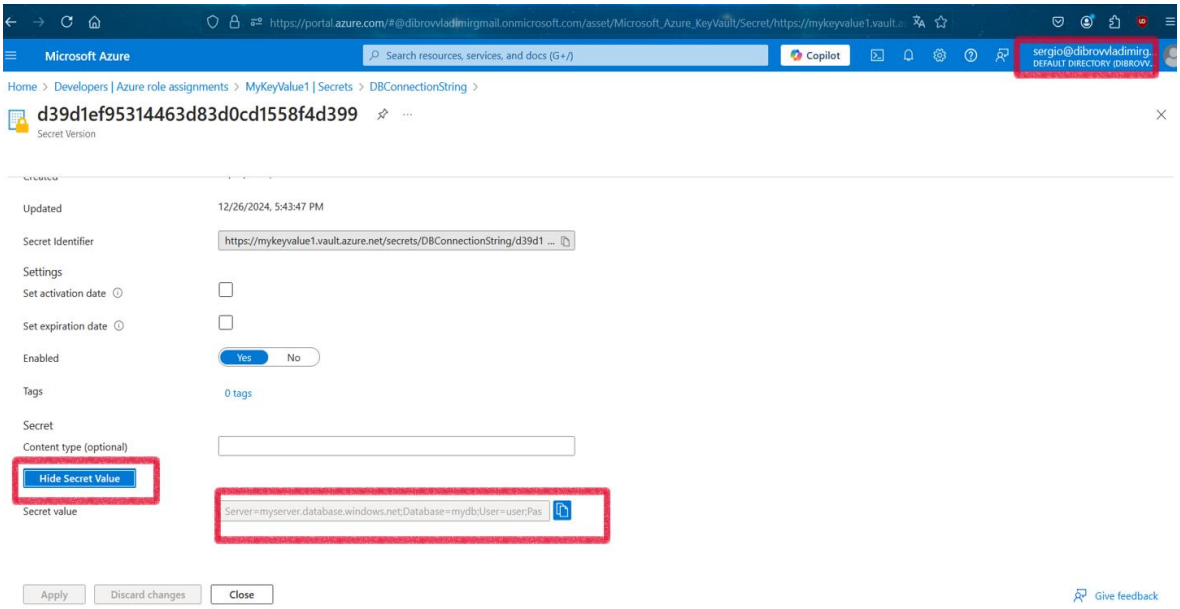
Actions Taken:

1. Created a new **Azure Key Vault** within the subscription.
2. Added a secret to the Key Vault (database connection string).
3. Configured access policies to grant the **Application Developer** role (assigned to the **Developers** group) permission to retrieve secrets from the Key Vault.





4. Verified access:
    1. Only members of the **Developers** group can access the stored secret.



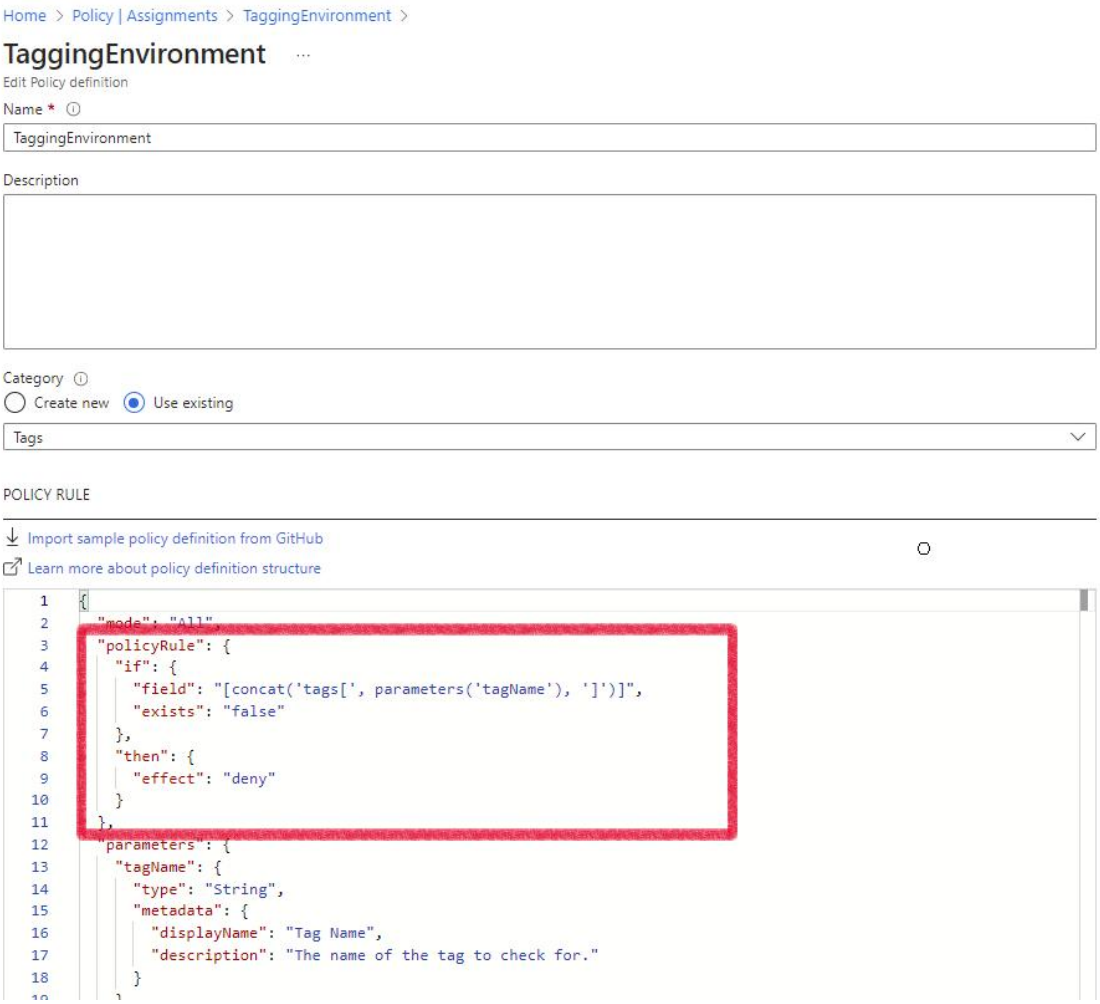
Results:

- Successfully set up **Azure Key Vault** to securely store and manage sensitive information, ensuring restricted access based on roles.

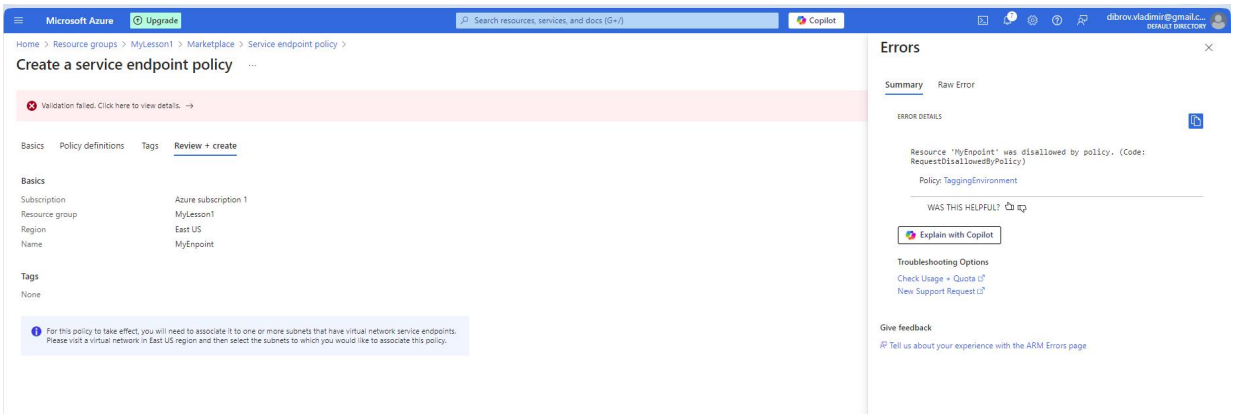
Practical Task 5: Creating and Assigning Basic Azure Policies
Define and assign Azure Policies to enforce compliance with organizational standards for resource
management.
Requirements:
1. Create an Azure Policy to enforce tagging for all newly created resources with a specific tag.
2. Assign the policy to a resource group.
3. Verify that any new resource created in the resource group without the required tag is marked as
non-compliant.
4. Review and document the compliance status of the resource group

Actions Taken:

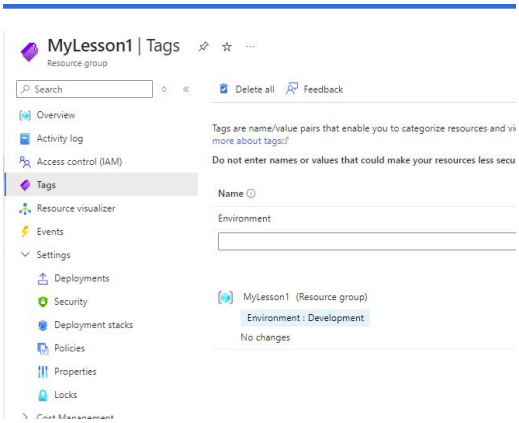
1. Created an **Azure Policy** to enforce tagging for all newly created resources with a specific tag **Environment: Development**.
2. Assigned the policy to a resource group.

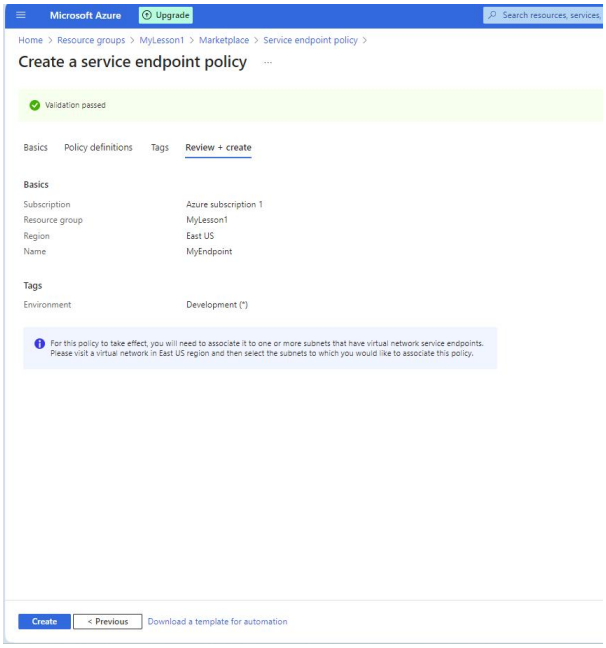


3. Verified to create resource without tag “Environment”



4. Verified to create resource with tag “Environment”





Results:

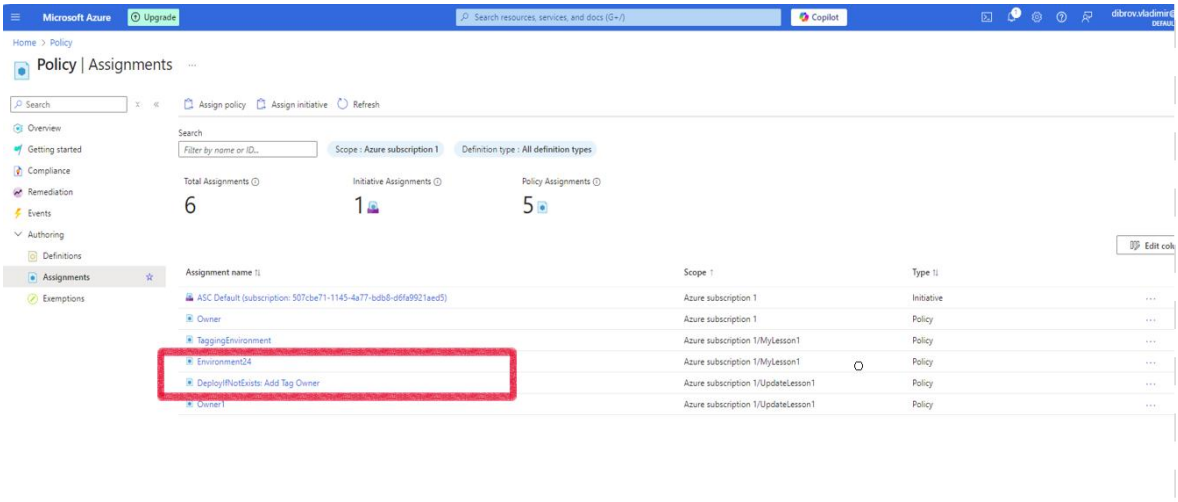
- Successfully implemented an **Azure Policy** to ensure compliance with organizational standards for resource management.

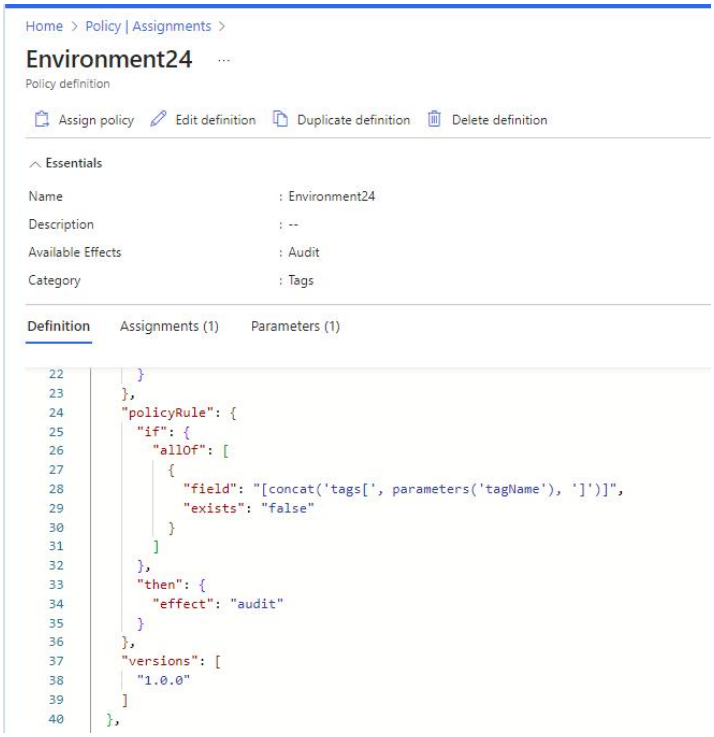
Practical Task 6: Using Policy Effects to Enforce Compliance
Configure Azure Policies with different policy effects to enforce compliance and manage resources
according to organizational standards.
Requirements:
1. Create a policy with the **Audit** effect to monitor and log untagged resources within a resource
group.
2. Create a policy with the **DeployIfNotExists** effect to automatically add a specific tag (Owner: IT) to
any newly created resource.
3. Assign these policies to a resource group and verify their behavior by:

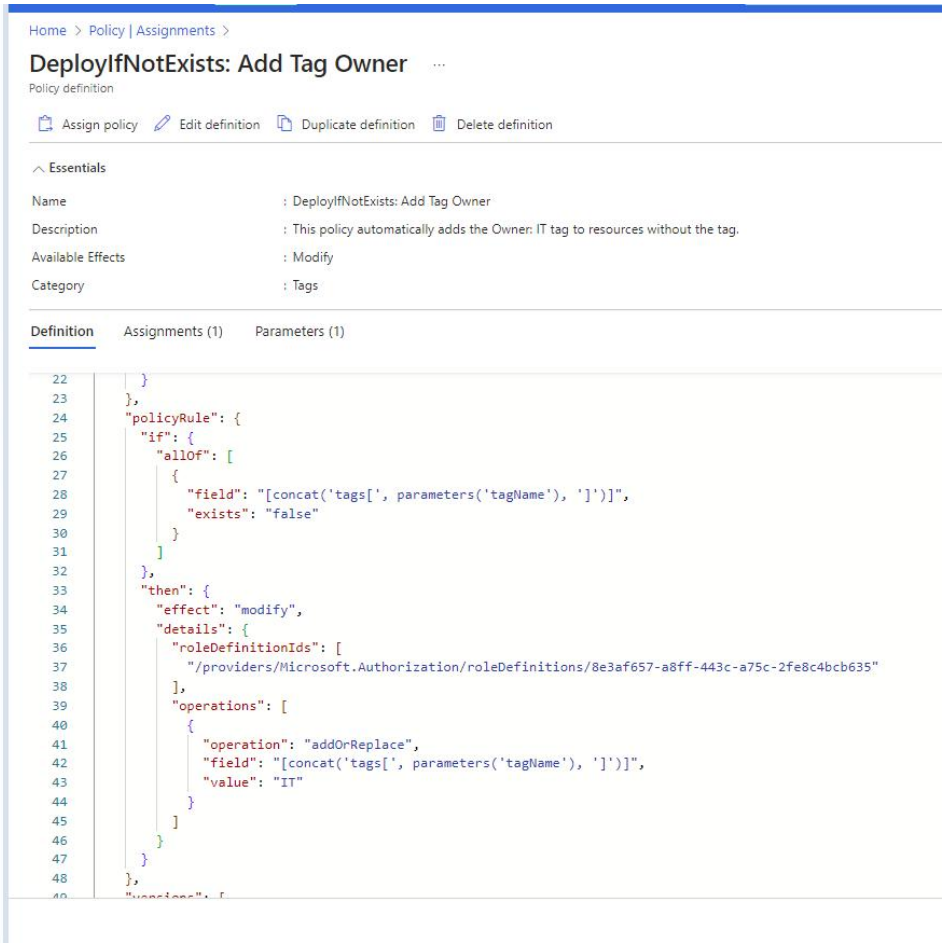
o Creating a resource without a tag and checking the compliance logs.
o Creating a resource to validate the automatic tag deployment.

Actions Taken:

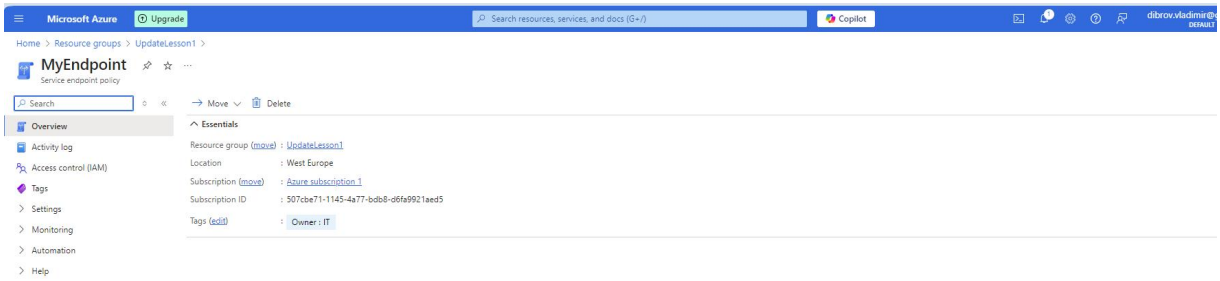
1. Created a policy with the **Audit** effect to monitor and log untagged resources within a resource group.
2. Created a policy with the **DeployIfNotExists** effect to automatically add a specific tag (**Owner: IT**) to any newly created resource.

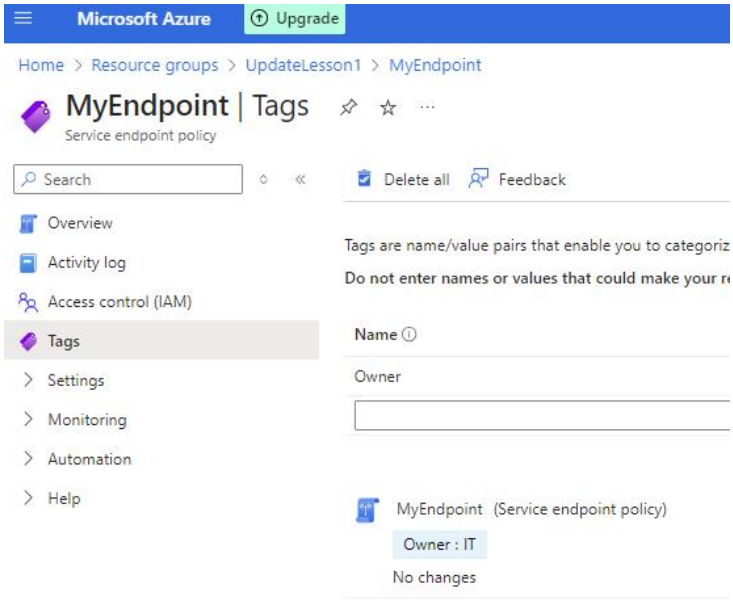






3. Assigned both policies to a resource group and verified their behavior:
    1. Created a resource without a tag and checked the compliance logs for auditing.
    2. Created a resource to confirm the automatic deployment of the specified tag.





Results:

- Successfully configured and tested **Azure Policies** with different effects.